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Another doubtful innovation in language is to speak of the English people as having become "one-tenth metropolitans" (p. 428) and to say that by 1750 some cities "had actually retrogressed" (p. 428).

The most glaring defects of this work come less from the substance and more from the make-up, for the latter is very faulty in regard to literary composition, annotation, etc. The absence of an index is out of harmony with scientific requirements.

W. T. JACKMAN.

*University of Toronto.*

#### NEW BOOKS

D'ACOSTA, U. *Peace problems in economics and finance.* (London: Routledge. 1917. 2s. 6d.)

BACHI, R. *L'Italia economica nel 1916.* (Torino: Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale. 1917. Pp. 394.)

The valuable series of yearbooks to which this volume belongs (published as supplements to *La Riforma Sociale*) has already been called to the attention of REVIEW readers. Nowhere else are the year-to-year changes in the economic and social state of Italy so fully and so accurately mirrored. By contrast the official *Annuario Statistico* illustrates the want, which is often critical, of running interpretative comment. Yearbooks generally, when they are the work of many hands, often err through disproportion; the admirable coordination of the parts of the present work is the fruit of single authorship.

Peculiar interest attaches to Professor Bachi's introductory discussion of the newly developing phases of the war and to an early chapter in which annual comparisons for a period of ten years back are given. Outstanding is the phenomenon of the consolidation of war economy: the third year of the unprecedentedly abnormal comes to have a normal appearance of its own. But Professor Bachi is also impressed by the occurrence in a large way of many phenomena usual before a period of depression—the expansion of traffic, the heightening of gains, the launching of new enterprises, the increased investment in stock companies, the broader and more copious foreign trade, the higher rate of interest, and so forth; their appearance is more than coincidental. He notes the striking extent to which, in this war year, the state has come to be the center of activity, the general dominator of activity.

The volume follows the plan of its predecessors by describing in one half of its extent the economic conditions of the country and in the other half the movements and policies of which they are largely the expression. The subjects specifically treated in part I are foreign trade, banking, the financial market, prices, agricultural production, production of manufactures, transportation, labor, stock

corporations, public finance. In part II these reappear, together with such special themes as municipal economic activities, coöperation, insurance. The appended bibliography on economic and social subjects indicates the year's output to be much below that of previous years, both in quality and in quantity. And the entire volume is printed on the grey coarse paper that the war has made so general in Europe.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

BIGELOW, F. H. *Historic silver of the colonies and its makers.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 476. \$6.)

BOTSFORD, G. W. and J. B. *A brief history of the world. With especial reference to social and economic conditions.* (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. xv, 518. \$1.50.)

In sharp contrast with old-fashioned "drum and trumpet" histories, it gives little space to military and even to political events, while it describes in detail and with many illustrations the development of civilization.

C. D.

CARPENTER, E. *Towards industrial freedom.* (New York: Scribner. 1917. Pp. 224. \$1.50.)

CHAPIN, F. S. *An historical introduction to social economy.* (New York: Century Co. 1917. Pp. xi, 316. \$2.)

"The author's purpose," as stated in the preface, "is not to write a complete history of social development or a detailed account of the development of industry. The book consists merely of a series of brief essays on the contrasting types of industrial organization which have existed at different historical periods, and an account of the public and private efforts made to relieve the poverty of each period." Five parts cover respectively the Greek and Roman periods, the close of the Middle Ages, the recent Industrial Revolution, and "the transition from remedial to constructive charity and preventive philanthropy."

This sketch of social history, skilfully constructed and written in an agreeable style, will doubtless prove a convenient instrument to the teacher of sociology. To the historical critic it presents one serious defect, not uncommon in books of its kind. The author has not taken sufficient pains to impress on the reader how far the selected types of organization and process which he presents are subjective creations, how vital are the tissues which he has severed in removing from the historical context these specimens for the sociological museum.

C. D.

DALE, H. C., editor. *The Ashley-Smith explorations and the discovery of a central route to the Pacific, 1822-1829. With the original journals.* (Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1918. Pp. 321. \$5.00.)

The emphasis and interest of these original narratives is geographic, not economic. Practically the only matters recorded are the character of the country traversed, the dealings with the Indians, the hardships endured. References to the fur trade, which

was the motive for these journeys, are surprisingly few. The editor's introductory chapter and connective passages, however, constitute a summary of the history of fur trading in the Far West from the time of Lewis and Clark to 1830; and also form a brief biography of William H. Ashley and Jedediah S. Smith. The volume performs a valuable service in bringing together for the first time all the documents on which a knowledge of Ashley's and Smith's expeditions is based; one no longer needs to depend on standard secondary authorities, such as Chittenden, and Coman, for acquaintance with this material. Of these documents the hitherto unpublished journals of Harrison G. Rogers, the clerk of Smith's company, make the most interesting reading because of the abundant details. He gives a fine description of the industrial life at the California mission of San Gabriel; also mentions the American ships loading cargoes at San Diego. The investigator's path through this volume is made easy by the footnotes, bibliography, and index.

AMELIA C. FORD.

EDWARDS, G. W. *New York as an eighteenth century municipality, 1731-1776*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. LXXV, no. 2. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. 205. \$2.)

Minute and detailed study which should lighten the labors of those seeking generalizations in regard to economic conditions during the colonial period. Contains chapters on trade and industry, charities and correction, and finance.

FITZPATRICK, J. C. *George Washington's accounts of expenses while commander-in-chief of the continental army, 1775-1783*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1917. Pp. vii, 155. \$10.)

HOCKETT, H. G. *Western influences on political parties to 1825*. Ohio State University bulletin, vol. XXII, no. 3. (Columbus, O.: The University. 1917. Pp. 157.)

LUCAS, C. P. *The beginnings of English overseas enterprise. A prelude to the Empire*. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1917. Pp. 203.)

MARBURG, T. *League of nations. A chapter in the history of the movement*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 139. 50c.)

MORRIS, C. *Industrial and commercial geography for use in schools*. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1917. Pp. 332.)

OBERHOLTZER, E. P. *A history of the United States since the Civil War*. Vol. I, 1865-68. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. xi, 579. \$3.50.)

OGG, F. A. *National progress 1907-1917*. (New York: Harper. 1917. \$2.)

PETERSON, A. E. *New York as an eighteenth century municipality, prior to 1731*. Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, vol. LXXV, no. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1917. Pp. xv, 199. \$2.)

See comment under EDWARDS.

PITMAN, F. W. *The development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763*. (New Haven, Conn.: Yale Univ. Press. 1917. Pp. xiv, 495. \$2.50.)

SCOTT, W. R. *Economic problems of peace after war*. (London: Cambridge Univ. Press. 1917. Pp. 122.)

STEPHENSON, G. M. *Political history of the public lands, from 1840 to 1862, from preëemption to homestead*. (Boston: Badger. 1917. Pp. 296. \$2.50.)

THOMPSON, C. M. *A history of the United States: political, social, industrial*. (Boston: Sanborn. 1917. Pp. xx, 540. \$1.60.)

The word camouflage perversely comes to one's mind in looking over this conscientious book, because a little examination proves it to be essentially a survey of the economic history of the United States, though at first glance it is sufficiently disguised by the title and by the handfuls of well-dried paragraphs here and there mentioning political and military happenings as to appear a political history as well. This new text in a well worked field is a courageous attempt to make one textbook grow where two grew before, so to speak; or to combine within the limits of an easily handled, reasonably priced textbook such an adequate presentation of both economic and political history as to make it valuable equally to college freshmen in economic history courses and to advanced high school students in the conventional American history classes. In spite, however, of the most hospitable intentions toward history proper, the book is in reality devoted to industrial and social developments. It is a readable, admirably organized manual for elementary courses in the economic history of our country, and follows with necessary modifications the general arrangement of *Readings in the Economic History of the United States*, by Professor Bogart and Professor Thompson. This means that one half the entire book is given over to the period between 1789-1865, entitled Industrial and Political Adjustment. The period previous to 1789 and the one since 1865 each occupy about a quarter of the space. The chapters on the westward movement and on the expansion of agriculture since 1880 impress one particularly. The book is rich in illustrations and pedagogical equipment of various kinds.

Though the introduction of an extremely attenuated thread of historical narrative to bind together the sections does not make this text convertible into an American history, it may fulfill one of the author's aims of enabling students of economic history to keep in mind the historical background of these material developments. It does not yet appear that the principle of consolidation can be applied as successfully to intellectual goods as to oil or tobacco. Probably the plan will never have a fairer trial than it has had at the hands of Professor Thompson, as Professor Channing said of the Pilgrims' attempt at the communal system.

AMELIA C. FORD.

Milwaukee-Downer College.

TRIMBLE, W. J. *Introductory manual for the study and reading of agrarian history*. (Fargo, N. D.: College Book Store. 1917. Pp. 47.)

WEYL, W. E. *American world policies*. (New York: Macmillan. 1917. Pp. 307. \$2.25.)

This is an excellent analysis of the economic causes which were so largely responsible for the world war. Writing shortly before the entrance of the United States into the war, the author had the advantage of a neutral position, and could thus give to his work a scientific value, which has been conspicuously absent in many more recent books and articles on international relations. Mr. Weyl looks upon the war as but an incident in a far greater struggle between the conflicting economic interests of the great nations involved. From this struggle it is impossible for any nation to stand aloof, and the traditional American policy of isolation, which was so successfully followed in the early history of the country, is now out of the question.

The development of economic imperialism, backed up by great military establishments, with a continual struggle for foreign markets and spheres of influence, made an ultimate resort to force inevitable. If after the close of the present war the same policies are continued, further wars will inevitably follow. The one solution of the problem lies in the development of a broad economic internationalism, which will put an end to the rivalry of national capitalist groups. Economic imperialism does not in the long run pay even its supposed beneficiaries, for the losses in war more than counterbalance the gains in peace.

G. B. L. ARNER.

WILCOX, M., and RINES, G. E., editors. *Encyclopedia of Latin America*. (New York: Encyclopedia Americana Corporation. 1917. Pp. 887. \$10.)

*Brazil commercially considered*. (London: The Syren and Shipping, Ltd. 1917. 5s.)

*Commercial atlas of America*. 1918. (New York: Rand, McNally. 1918. \$20.)

*A compilation of the messages and papers of the presidents, prepared under the direction of the joint committee on printing, of the House and Senate, with additions and encyclopedic index by private enterprise*. Two volumes. (New York: Bureau of National Literature. 1917. \$4.50 each.)

*Judaean addresses, selected*. Vol. II, 1900-1917. (New York: Bloch Pub. Co. 1917. Pp. 192. \$1.)

Contains a paper on "The Jews as elements in the population, past and present," by Louis Marshall; and one on "The Jews and economic life," by Samuel Schulman, it being a review of Sombart's *Jews and Capitalism*.